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MR. TULLER LOSES HIS SUITS. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8 .- The five civil suits brought by Chauncey H. Tuller, general agent at this city of the Chicago Meat Company, against the Western Union Telegraph Company, were to-day decided by Magistrate List in favor of the company on the md that the plaintiff had failed to prove his case.

The mag strate in his opinion held that the act of As-sembly under which the plaintiff proceeded did not apply to the case; that there was no contract, as Tulier, in failing to leave either his dispatches or the money for their transmission with the company's employes, failed to inly with his part of the contract, and that, therefore, inding upon the company in respect to the de livery of messages could not apply to the case. The mag-istrate further held that the law was intended to avoid any possibility of discrimination on the part of the company in favor of one sender over another, and that it was doubtful whether a general application of this restriction which tary put on the sending of dispatches, "subject to delay," violated the provisions of that Mr. Tulier's counsel gave notice that the case would be appealed to the Common Picas.

THE WABASH MEN STICK TO WORK.

ONLY EIGHT OPERATORS OUT OF 990 STOP WORK CINCINNATI, Aug. 8 .- Assistant Superintendent Kinsman, at the Wabash telegraph lines, says that of the 990 operators on the 3,600 miles of that road just eight, four at Decatur and four at Chicago, have obeyed the order of the Brotherhood and gone out. Their ces have been filled, and everything is working oothly.

The members of the Brotherhood here, on the other hand, say that seven of the eight operators at Decatur struck on Monday, and that of the 175 operators on the struck on Monday, and that of the 175 operators on the struck on Mountain Railway between St. Louis and Texarkana, 137 belong to the Brotherhood, innd can be relied on to strike. They also say that of the forty-two railroad operators in East St. Louis, thirty-six are Brotherhood men and will go out. There is no indication of this at present, however.

THE AUGUSTA OFFICE FULLY MANNED. AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 8.—Superintendent Brenner, of this division of the Wastern Union Telegraph Company, states that five striking operators, three o whom are members of the Brotherhood, have returned to work. Two new men have been sent from Atlanta, where the office is full, and one operator has been sent from Carolina. The office here has nearly a full force, and business is expeditiously handled.

OPERATORS RETURNING TO WORK. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8.—Three of the telegraph operators who have been out on strike returned to work at the Western Union main office to-day.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO MEN OUT. PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 8.—Reports from along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad re-ceived to-day show that the order for the railroad operators to strike was generally obeyed yesterday. The raitroad officials admit this, but say that nearly all the offices have already been manned by new men.

WIRES OF THE WABASH CUT. St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 8 .- No further withdrawal of telegraph operators from the Iron Mountain oad is reported. Six wires on the Wabash Railread were cut about ten miles north of this city on Monday night. The wires were clearly out with nippers, and the

WESTERN WIRES TIED BY STRIKERS. CHICAGO, Aug. 8 .- M. C. Bristol, superinlendent of construction of the Western Union Company, reports increased activity in tying up the wiries. A the Mutual Union wires were tied with a small copper cord at Englewood last night, and were only released this afternoon. Ten wires on the Fort Wayne, four on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and all on the Wabash line, eighty miles this side of Council Bluffs, are tied together, and it will probably require the entire night to release them.

NEW POSTAL TELEGRAPH DIRECTORS.

The directors of the Postal Telegraph Company, at a meeting yesterday, accepted the resignations of Hugh J. Jewett and Thomas Dickson as members of the Board and of Joel B. Erhardt as president. It was supposed by the directors that Mr. Erbardt intended to his office of director as well as of president, but use this intention was not expressed definitely in his letter to the Board he still remains nominally a The vacancles caused by the resig of Mr. Jewett and Mr. Dickson director. nations of Mr. Jewett and Mr. Dickson were filled by the election of William K. Scutter, of the Stock Exchange firm of Soutter & Co., and George S. Hart, of the produce firm of George S. Hart & Co., and vice-president of the American Loan and Trust Company. H. L. Horton was chosen to take Mr. Jewett's place as one of the two trustees in whose hands the control of the company has been placed for a term of years. The cilice of president was not filled.

An acreement for an exchange of business has been

agreement for an exchange of business has been a between the Postal Telegraph Company and the ters and Merchants', the American Rapid the Southern Telegraph Companies. The officers the Postal company said yesterday the company's business was improving in a satisfy manner since the formal opening of the line, and the new arrangements would the desired the line, and that the new arrangements would tend to increase it still

THE NEW-ENGLAND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The persons said to be interested in the New-England Telegraph Company, which was incorporated on Tuesday, declined to say anything about the scheme pesterday. No meeting of the corporators has yet been held to effect an organization. Daniel C. Robeson, whose name is connected with the enterprise, was one of the contractors engaged in the building of the Mutual Union lines. He said yesterday that he could not reveal the es of the company without violating the confipurposes of the company without violating the confidence of the persons interested in it. He declared that the line would be built, but that this was itself a sufficient reason why existing companies should not be made acquainted with the company's affairs.

According to the articles of incorporation, the company has been formed to build a line of telegraph from New-York to the principal cities in New-England as far cast as Ranger, Mc. The capital stock of the company is \$250,000.

IRON AND STEEL WORKERS' CONVENTION.

SUPPORT FOR THE BETHLEHEM STRIKERS-RESOLU-

TIONS TO BE CONSIDERED. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8 .- The Amalgamated fron and Steel Workers' Convention resumed its deliberns tuls morning. The entire session was occupied with a number of unimportant resolutions. President parrett amounced his appointments on the standing committees for the year. At the afternoon session a petition was presented by Andrew Lee, of Philadelphia, ng the delegates to extend their support to a meeting at Horticultural Hail next Sunday in the interest of atriking telegraph operators. A proposition was brought up this afteracon by J. W. Jellison, of Armstrong County, Penn., to extend the funds to the support of the in the Bethlehem Iron Works to \$50,000 Twenty-five thousand dollars were sent last night to the 140 men who are on a strike at Bethlehem. A motion was made to draw on the surplus fund of \$375,000 for ount that is needed to sustain the Bethieber strike, which is regarded the most important one in the natry. Jellison's motion to make the order \$50,000 was sustained. It was agreed to send the Bethlehem \$100,000 a week if necessary. The association men \$100,000 a week if necessary. The association boasts of a fund of \$1,000,000 to support any strikes in

ong the resolutions reported by theidelegates of Al-Among the resolutions reported by the designates of Allerheny County Lodge, are that the prices on all mills running three turns shall be raised 10 per cent above the regular scale price, and that if the association should become involved in a general strike, no arrike benefits be allowed. Another lodge suggests that it be considered a grievance sufficient to saut down the mill within tweive hours if metal requiring more than one and a half hours work in a pudding or boiling furnace be noticiarged after informing the boss. Another resolution is that eight heats shall constitute a day's work, and that not more than ten gross tons of common sizes be turned out each day, nine tens of '3-inch rounds, soven tons of '3-inch rounds, and eight tons of '7-18 rounds, and all other sizes to correspond with them. The resolutions will be considered to morrow.

Andrew Lee, vice-president of the Eighth District, is prominently spoken of as President Jarrett's successor.

GRIEVANCE OF COAL-CAR DRIVERS.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 8 .- The driver boys of the Hollenback mines of the Lebigh and Wilkes-barre Coal Company to-day presented a bill of griev-ances to the officials. Seven car-loads of coal represent day's work for the miner and laborer, while drivers, who take these cars out of the mine, say they are getting only three-fourths of a day's pay for thi work and demand a full day's pay. If their claim is no acceded to a seneral strike may be looked for this week at the Diamond, Holienback and Empire mines.

SUICIDE OF A MERCHANT.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 8. — James E. Stewart, senior member of the firm of James E. Stewart Biowart, senior member of the firm of James E. Stewart & Son. dry goods and grocery dealers of West Hurley. Unster County, committed suicide at that village to-day by abcoting himself. He was found in an upper portion of his storeoy his son, lying in a pool of blood, and died soon afterward. He was a preminent and exemplary citizen, and no cause is known for his rash act.

THE PROPOSED AQUEDUCT.

COMMISSIONER THOMPSON'S REPORT, FIRST FORMAL MEETING OF THE COMMISSION-MR. DOWD SUGGESTS A FLUME.

The Aqueduct Commission held its first formal meeting yesterday. There were present Mayor Edson, Controller Grant, Hubert O. Thompson, Commissioner of Public Works; William Dowd, George W. Laue and James C. Spencer. It was decided to begin anew and treat the former meetings as informal. Mayor Edson was chosen permanent chairman, William Dowd viceehairman, James W. McCulloh secretary, and John A. Vernam messenger. Mr. McCulloh thanked the commission for his appointment and at once assumed the duties of secretary. Messrs. Spencer, Dowd and Thompson were appointed a committee en by-laws. It was resolved that the Committee on Salaries and Employes should be em powered to fix the salaries of the subordinates of the Commission. The lease of rooms in THE TRIBUNE Building for two years from August 1, 1883, was ratified.

Commissioner Thompson then submitted plans and maps for the construction of the proposed new aqueduct, dams and reservoirs, as called for by the Commission. The plans called for were to embody three propositions. The first was to secure all the water that can be obtained from the Croton Lake, the river and its tributaries with a proper aqueduct and reservoirs so that an increased storage and supply of water for the present aqueduct can be provided at the earliest time practicable; the second plan provided for the immediate construction of the reservoirs and dams for the storage and retention of the water of the east branch of the Croton River and its tributaries at a point near Brewster's Station, and known as the Sodom Reservoir: the third plan provided for two routes, or lines, in the northerly portion of the proposed line of the aqueduct, one of which should reach or terminate at the Croton River below the Croton Dam, near the proposed site of the Quaker Bridge Dam, the other to terminate at the Croton Lake at a point above the Croton Dam and near the terminus of the present aqueduct. Commissioner Thompson's report is as follows:

COMMISSIONER THOMPSON'S REPORT. The main features required under section 1 of your

resolution are as follows: "Such system of water supply as will, when perfected, secure all the water that can be obtained from the Cro ton Lake and River for the use of the city with a prope queduct and reservoirs." This information is embodie in the report and plan of a proposed draw and reservoir at Quaker Bridge and an aqueduct thence to the city, prepared in accordance with my instructions by the chief engineer of the Croton Aqueduct, Isaac Newton, and the consulting engineers of this Department, and submitted by me to the Hon. William R. Grace, the then Mayor, on February 23, 1882.

THE DAM AND RESERVOIR. The site selected for the proposed dam and reservoir is the lowest available point on the Croton River and water-shed. It is proposed to build the dam of stone laid in hydraulic mortar. The stone, which would be undressed, can be obtained from the reservoir site and the neighboring heights. The foundation would rest on bed rock. The highest elevation of water in the reservoir would be 200 feet above mean tide or 33 83-100 feet above the top of the present Croton Dam. The reservoir would have an area of about 3,635 acres, and a capacity of about 32,000,000,000 gallons above the level at which the water is to be drawn off by the proposed new aqueduct. The land required for the reservoir is for the most part sterile. The ost of the dam and reservoir, including land, is es-

timated at \$4,000,000. The following are the advantages of this reservol: above other systems which have been considered or sug

First-The reservoir will receive the drainage of the entire Croton water-shed, 361 square miles-twenty-three square miles more than the water-shed above the pre ent Croton Dum. This addition to the water yield a daily supply of will 20,000,000 gallons. The reservoir would therefore accumulate water much more rapidly than a number of smaller reservoirs of equal aggregate capacity higher up in the water-shed on the branches and trib taries of the Croton. Owing to the great fluctuations in the flow of the Croson River from a minimum of 10,000,000 g silons per day to a maximum of upwards of 7,000,000,000 gallons per day in case of freshets, the im-portance of these facts cannot be overestimated to de termine the amount of supply which can be relied on from storage. The question of time required to repla the water drawn off in dry seasons must receive equaconsideration with that of quantity of storage.

Second-This single reservoir, in conjunction with the storage already controlled by the city, would secure a supply to the city of 250,000,000 gallons per day in the driest seasons, which is in fact about the minimum ca-pacity of the entire Croton water-shed. In the report of Chief-Engineer Newton on storage, dated February 21, 1883, and in the epinion

the report of Chief-Engin er Newton on storage, dated February 21, 1883, and in the epinion of the eminent consulting engineer thereto appended, which were given in reply to a resolution of the committee which last winter examined that it is not probable that a daily supply of over 150,000,000 to 175,000, able that a daily supply of over 150,000,000 to 175,000, able that a daily supply of over 150,000,000 to 175,000, able that a daily supply of over 150,000,000 to 175,000, able that a daily supply of over 150,000,000 to 175,000, able that a daily supply of over 150,000,000 to 175,000, able that a daily supply of over 150,000,000 to 175,000, able that a daily supply of over 150,000,000 to 175,000, and the following the chapest method of securing adequate storage of the engineer that of \$125 per 1,000,000 galions capacity. The cost of building the smaller reservoirs of the upper water-shed was estimated after a very careful examination by my prodecessor, the formal guarding it against polition will be much less than the cost of such supervision extended over a number of reservoirs accutered over the entire water-shed.

Fourth—The cost of building the necessary storage reservoirs accutered over the entire water-shed.

Fourth—The cost of building the necessary storage reservoirs above the Croton Dam to furnish the supply immediately required would be almost as great as the cost of the Quaker Briage Dam. The Quaker Briage Reservoir should solve the problem of storage and supply for a generation, by furnishing a minimum supply of 250,000,000 gallons per day, and remove from present consideration and into the distant intuire the sine constant adultions will have to be made to the first cost of building additional reservoirs to meet the increased demand for water until the capacity of the system about 175,000,000 gallons per day, is reached. Considering the growth of the city and the fact that our clitzens will expect at the outset a very abundant supply from a new aqueduct for the large amount of money which will succ

Dam. F(th-A) large and deep-settling basin, like the Quaker Bridge Reservoir, is deemed a desideratum by hydraulic engineers.

Sixth—The area of the proposed Quaker Bridge Resea

Sixth—The area of the proposed Quaker Bridge Reservice is for the greater part sterile inad not under cultivation, while the sites of the reservoirs above croton Dam cover a large proportion of arable and cultivated land. Seconth—in very cold weather great difficulty is experienced in bringing down the water from the distant reservoirs through miles of awamps and shallow arcains to the head of the aqueduct. In the severe winter of 1880-'81, when I first assumed the duties of Commissioner of Public Works, there was at times almost a total cossation of the supply to the aqueduct from storage in consequence of this fact. This cannot occur with the reservoir proposed, because the old as well as the new aqueduct are to be supplied directly from it.

THE NEW AQUEDUCT. The proposed aqueduct extending from the Quaker Bridge reservoir to the Central Park reservoirs would be 168,400 feet or 31.89 miles in legth. This is the shortes available route or line from any point in the Croton watershed to the city reservoir. The distance from the dam to the Harlem River is 140,311 feet or 26.51 miles, of which 128,956 feet would be in tunnel, for the most part in rock; 3,350 feet excavation, and 8,005 feet on embankments. About eight culverts would be required between the dam and the Harlem River. The Harlem River would be crossed by a tunnel 2,320 feet long, similar to those on the other parts of the line, but of greater strength. From the end of this tunnel, or the Manhattan Island side, the length of the aqueduct to the northerly side of the Manhattan Valley, would be 11,986 feet, of which 8,986 feet would be in tunned and 3,000 feet in excavation. Across Manhattan Valley the distance is 4,000 feet. It is proposed to cross it by iron syphons. From the southerly side of the Manhat tan Valley the distance is 9,783 feet, of which 1,200 tan Valley the distance is 9.783 feet, of which 1,200 feet would be in tunnel, 2,400 feet in excavation, and 6,183 feet on embankments, but examinations are now in progress which would probably reduce, if not allogater dispense with, the embankments. The proposed aqueduct would be circular in form, 12 feet clear interior diameter, and, would have a capacity of delivering about 250,000,000 gallon per day, being the total constant supply which the Croton water size can with absolute safety be relied upon to furnish at all times and season. The combined capacity of the two aqueduct would therefore be 550,000,000 gallons per day, affording opportunity for conveying a large auxiliary supply when needed in the distant future. When the aqueduct passes through rock, the excavation or tunnel should be 14 feet in the clear, to allow space for the brick lining. The lining is estimated at an average thickness of three lings of brick. In some places greater thickness would be required, in others less. The tunnel from the dam to

The thing is ceilmated at an average embass of unings of brick. In some places greates thickness would be required, in others less. The tunnel from the dam to the Harlem River would require 35 shafts of an average depth of 100 feet, and 49,436 feet of tunnel would be driven from open portals or headings, requiring no shafting. Four waste gates would be necessary at differ-

ent points between the dam and the Harlem River, to

ent points betwen the dam and the Harlem River, to drain off the water when necessary to make an examination of the interior of the aqueduct.

Of the several lines which, have been run for an aqueduct route, the one herein presented is the shortest between the Croton watershed and the Harlem River, being only .91 mile longer than an air line; the proportion of rock tunnel, is very great and the depth of shafting comparatively small, which is a matter of great importance in respect to cost and the time required to execute the work. The shortness of the line admits of beginning at the reservoir at a much lower level than by a more circuitous route adapted to the contour of the land, thus making a much larger proportion of the water in the reservoir available for the aqueduct.

Less than six per cent of the entire length of aqueduct would be one embankment, about 92 per cent in tunnel (nearly all in rock) and the remainder is excavation, the greatest solidity and permanency of structure, the greatest protection against injury from the influences of weather or from malleious acts, and the least possible cost of maintenance are presented by the proposed plan. The saving in length of conduit effected by tunnelling, as herein proposed, added to the decreased land damages, will, it is believed, make this aqueduct as economical, in first cost of construction, as an aqueduct of equal capacity built on a line at or near the surface of the ground.

The proposed aqueduct route from Quaker Bridge is 9,7 miles shorter than that laid out on the Broox River route, and 11 miles shorter than the new aqueduct can be made available at the end of three and a haif years after the beginning of the work, and the dam can be completed in probably the same time, and certainly within five route.

Within five years.

The estimate of the entire cost of the dam, reservoirs and aqueduct is as follows:

Dam and reservoirs as above stated

140,311 feet of aqueduct from dam to Harlem

River at an average of \$60 per foot.

23,3.0 feet tunnel across nariem fiver at \$100
per foot.

11,986 feet of aqueduct from Harlem River to
Manhattan Valley at \$50
4,000 feet of iron ayhons across Manhattan Valley at \$93.50.

234,000
[2616 house connected with average. 599,300 ley at \$93.50, ate houses connected with syphons 783 feet of aqueduct from Mannatian Valley to Central Park at \$50. atc-house and connections to Central Park reservoir. Four waste-gates between dam and Harlem River

Total... \$14.460.940

The system or plan herein presented is the result of the steady work for over two years of Isaac Newton, chief engineer of the Croton aquedact; aided by the regular consulting engineer of the department, E. S. Chesbrough, who built the first aquedact for the city of Boston and the Chicago tunnel; by Benjamin S. Charch, for twenty-six years resident engineer in charge of the Croton aquedact, and now also consulting engineer; by Julius W. Adams, the accomplished engineer of forty years' experience on water works and other large engineering enterprises; and by the staff of able assistants connected with the Croton bureau. In this work the engineer have had the use and benefit of the surveys, maps, records, and data regarding the Croton watershed and supply from the time the Croton was first determined upon as the source of supply. When the plan recommended was stillcently elaborated it was submitted for examination to John B. Jervis, the designer and builder of the Croton aquedact; James il. Francis, the eminent hydraulic engineer; and Robert K. Martin, the builder of the Baltimore aqueduct; James il. Francis, the eminent hydraulic engineer; and Robert K. Martin, the builder of the Baltimore aqueduct tunnel and water works, caea of whom examined the whole subject for bimself and approved of the plans proposed by the department as the best system for securing an additional and adequate supply from the Croton basin. These gentlemen and General George S. Green, for several years chief engineer of the Croton aqueduct and construe or of the large reservoir in Central Park and the Boyd's Corner reservoir, separately examined into the question of storage, and concurred in the report.

The surveys, examinations and elaboration of the systems and the services and an elaboration of the systems and the propers. \$14,460,940 Total....

water supply, the reatures of which are incorporated this report.

The surveys, examinations and elaboration of the system in its various parts have progressed as far as necessary, or nearly as far as they should be carried, until it is decided to proceed with the work. The preceding estimate is considered close, yet sufficient to meet the present case. It does not include land and land damages for the aqueduct north of the Harlem River. About twenty acres will have to be acquired in fee for embankment and excavations, and eighty acres for shafts and portals. The casements for tunnel will require an area of about fifty acres.

A RESERVOIR AT SODOM NO BENEFIT. In reference to securing to the city an additional water supply at the earliest possible moment, even be fore the total completion of the works berein propos I beg to call your attention to the fact that the construction of a reservoir at Sodom would not be of any materia benefit. This reservoir could be finished but a very sport time before the new aqueduct, as suggested, could be made available, and the dam at Quaker Bridge would by that time have altained such height as to impound sufficient water to furnish immediately a large additi to the present supply through the new aqueduct. It case the dam should not have progressed to such height as is reasonably to be expected, the water retained by it could be pumped into the new aqueduct, or surplus water which at times flows over the Croton Ram uld be conveyed to the new squeduet by a conduc Other methods may be devised by which an additional supply can be secured immediately upon the completion the new aqueduct, it being a question to determin whether the additional cost which might thereby be in urred would be justified by the advantages obtained.

By the second section of your resolution an re-quested to furnish a plan for the lumes, construc-tion of the Sodom Reservoir and dam on the east branch of the Croton. This reservoir is known on the watershed map as Reservoir I. In respect to the dam, it would be almost a fac-simile of the existing reservoir on the middle branch of the Croton, as Drewville, and with but little change it could be constructed on the same specifications. It would be formed by building an embankment of earth across the valuey of the river with a wall of hydraulic stone-masonry through the centre from bed-rock to within two feet of the top of the dam. It will cover about 1,300 acres of land, and contain about 5,000,000,000 gallons of available water. The estimated cost of this reservoir, including land damages and the necessary changes of the New-York and Hariem

Railroad track, is \$912,000.

I beg to refer you to the preceding remarks in reto this reservoir, and to say that it should not in respect be considered as a part of the present plantan additional water supply. It would involve an penditure of a very large sum without any lummer appreciable benefit. Reservoir L on the east browners and the same approximation of the same approxima appreciation occasion. According to the war recommended by the department years before building on the Quaker Bridge reservoir was though and as a source of supply for the present aqueduct; as before stated, the building of the reservoir at the lo

ROUTES FOR THE AQUEDUCT. The third section of your resolution calls for a plan surveys and maps that will provide for two routes of queduct in the northerly portion thereof; one to ter-minate near the site of the Quaker Bridge dam, and the other at a point on Croton Lake above and near he ter-minus of the Croton aquelue. The first of tasse routes has already been described. For the second route a trial me has been run, beginning at a point on the first route near its crossing on the Pocantico River, and terminating at the Croton Lake, 8,000 feet above the Croton dam. This line would require seventeen shafts and two portals, from which the tunnel could be driven from open headings. Surveys are now in progress with the view of securing an easier and better line. The location and the estimate of the cost of this route are therefore subject to changes and modifications which further ex-aminations will probably make necessary. The length of the line from its junction with the first route to the Croton Lake is 46.978 feet, and the aqueduct would probably cost not less than \$70 per running foot, or \$3,283,460 for the whole line. The line from the point of intersection to Quaker Bridge is 37,678 feet long, and the estimated cost is \$2,260,680.

Mr. Dowd wanted to know whether a wooden flume could not be built from the Croton River to some point in this city, connecting with the present water supply, which would increase the volume of water delivered from 10,000,000 to 20,000,000 gallons daily, according to the size of the proposed flume. He said he had talked with engineers on the subject and they deemed it entirely feasible. There was a flume of this description used in California for mining purposes thirty-seven miles long. Of course the flume suggested was only intended for temporary use, until the proposed new aqueduct and reservoir were finished. He thought the amount of the cost would be more than saved to the insurance companies in one year by the leasened fire losses. The cost would not be great; if he remembered aright, about 30 cents per running foot.

Mayor Elson said that he doubted whether it could be built so cheaply. He believed the lumber would cost more than the sum named. Mr. Spencer would cost more than the sum named. Mr. Siencer said he knew that the plan was feasible because he had had just such a flume, constructed in Colorado. But the expense was greater than Mr. Dowd had given. His flume cost \$1 per running foot, and he superintended the work.

Mr. Dowd—Perhaps that accounts for it. [Laughter]

ter.]

Commissioner Thompson said that, taking Mr. Dowd's figures as correct, the entire cost of the flame would be about \$47,000. It would be undoubtedly very much greater than this. He had heard of the scheme before, and engineers had roughly estimated the cost at from \$600,000 to \$1,000,000.

roughly estimated the cost at from \$000,000 to \$1.000,000.

Engineer Church was asked by Mr. Dowd his opinion of the flume scheme. He replied that undoubtedly it could be done. It would be built on stills, of course. Pumping works would be necessary to raise the water to the level of the flume. The possibility of injuring the present aqueluct would have to be taken into consideration before deciding to run the flume over the ine of the aqueduct. If a new line were taken, the question of procuring the right of way and land damages would come up. The cost of constructing the flume the time required, the best route, the volume of water that could be delivered every twenty-four hours, and all the other necessary data, could hours, and all the other necessary data, could readily be procured.

Commissioner Thompson said he doubted the ad-

Commissioner l'hompson said he doublet la livisability of expending money in this direction. The Bronx River aqueduct in snother year will add about 20,000,000 gallons to the city's water supply.

After a little more discussion, Engineer Church,

by resolution, was requested to give all the in-formation necessary on the subject of the flume. The commission then adjourned till next Wednes-

AN ITALIAN'S ABSURD STORY.

The following advertisement appeared in a news-ANY ONE who lost a bill last April valued At \$80,000 can obtain information cone-raing it by call-ing on ANTONI LANDI and MIKE BENCI, At No. 68 James st., third floor, room No. 10.

"Mike" Bence is the man who plea ds guiltyto having inserted this interesting personal and his idea, as he circumstantially unfolded it to a TRIB-UNE reporter last night, is to "get even" with another man and turn an honest penny for himself. He is a young man of pale face and hungry-looking eyes, and was found in the identical room No. 10 or eyes, and was found in the identical room No. 10 on the third floor of No. 65 James-st, mentioned in the advertisement. According to this young man, this is the story of the \$80,000 bill: There is, he said, a tailor who does business in Broadway, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth sts., in whose shop works an Italian tailor whom fortune once singled out for favor in the following remarkable fashion. Fortune sent a customer last April to buy a \$45 suit of clothes in the Broadway shop where the Italian worked. Having paid a deposit, the customer was returning to the street when there dropped out of his pocket into the street when there dropped out of his pocket into the street an \$80,000 "bill." Quickly and deftly the Italian workman put his foot upon the bill until the man passed out of sight; then he picked it up and put it into his pocket. Presently the loser of the "bill" returned, having missed his \$80,000. He made raquiries, and even offered \$200 for its recovery, but the wily Italian held his peace. Here "Mike" Benei appears on the scene in the character of confidant. The story was told him and he agreed with the original inder to "To sterze" means while offering bear and board free Here "Mike" Benci appears on the scene in the character of confidant. The story wa-teld him and he agreed with the original inder to "go shares," meanwhile offering becaud board free of expense to the lucky workman till the bargain was of expense to the inexy workman in the bagain consummated. Ten days ago he finder of the "bill" sneaked away from Benci and went to the Banca Italo-Americano and sold his "bill" for \$10,000. On h s return he flaunted his gains in Benci's face, and even bought a gold watch and chain with the same, but he winked when he was asked to divide. There was only one remedy and that was for Benci to find the original owner and "go shares" with him. It is for the original owner that the adver-tisement is written. Meanwhile Benci sits at home. He cats macaroni and dreams of wealth. But i will not tell the name of the original finder, for may not be wise yet to "give him away."

REVENUES FROM LICENSES

The Commissioner of Accounts have finished their examination of the Excise Department and made their report to the Mayor. The time covered by the examination is from January 1, 1882, to June 1, 1883. They find that the balance of cash on hand on December 31, 1881, was \$27,500. The amount of collections for licenses from January 1, 1882, to May 1, 1883, was \$868,865, making a total of \$896,365. This entire amount has been paid to the City Chamberiam. The number and the grades and classes of licenses usued during the the City Chamberiam. The number and the grades and classes of licenses issued during the fiscal year ending April 30, 1883, were as follows:

Class. 3 5,023 3,279 Grand total 8,813 \$517,195

Grand total 8,813 \$517,195

The Commissioners say that "it will be noted that of the 8,813 licenses issued as above, 3,279 are for ale and beer only. This is a large proportion of the whole and it suggests attention to the comparison made by the Society for the Prevention of Crime as between the United States Internal Revenue records and the Excise Board records for the year ending November 1, 1882, which was as tollows: United States Internal Revenue retail liquor dealers, 8,657; Excise Board retail liquor dealers, 6,934; a difference of 1,723. United States Internal Revenue are and beer, 395; Excise Board ale and beer, 3,279; a difference of 2,884. These figures indicate that under cover of an ale and beer heanse distilled liquors, which should pay a higher rate of license, have been sold, and that greater vigilance should be observed by the Excise Board in this matter."

The appropriation for salaries and expenses for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1882, was \$71,200, and the amount expended \$71,198.82, leaving a balance of \$1.18. The appropriation for salaries and expenses for the fiscal year ending April 30,

The appropriation for salaries and the fiscal year ending April 30, 1882, was \$71,200, and the amount expended \$71,198 82, leaving a balance of \$1 18. The appropriation for salaries and expenses for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1883, was \$71,100, and the amount expended \$71,099 23, leaving a balance of 77 cents. It has been the practice of the Excise Commissioners to date licenses as of the day when they issue the definitive certificate of ticense and not as of the date when the homse is actually granted. For instance, a license is granted on the first day of May for one year, but the certificate is not given until June 1. The license in this case gets the benefit of one month's business with an paying the city any fee therefor. The Commissioners estimate the loss to the city through this method for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1883, at \$6,411 63, and about the same tor, the proceeding year.

PEACE AMONG THE CIGAR-MAKERS.

The cigar-makers employed by Kauffman Brothers have all returned to work, and Ottenberg's shop is rapidly filling up. The general impression with both workmen and manufacturers is that the difficulty is over, and no further trouble is anticipated. The twenty-six men over whom the trouble arose are scattered around in the different shops, and no objection is made to them. Mr. Woytisek, of the Progressive Union, said in relation to the probable combination of the manufacturers against his union that the Progressive Union was not looking for a fight, but it would defend the ground it had for a fight, but it would defend the ground it had already gained; and should the manufacturers attempt to encroach on the rights of the union men, they would be resisted to the bitterend. More than three-fourths of the cigar-makers who work for wages in New-York City belong to the Progressive union, and if they should be forced out on a general strike, he said it would paralyze the industry here. He does not anticipate any such move, however. Among the best-informed of the manufacturers no further trouble is looked for.

BASEBALL NEWS.

A close game but a poor exhibition of baseball playing took place at the Polo Grounds yesterday, between the New-York and Philadelphia (Loague) nine Hagan pitched in fine form but his fielding support was so poor that it was of little use. The New-York nin took the lead in the first inning and, although closely pressed in the latter part of the game, held it through

New-York.				-	-1		-	bh	-		
Weich, r. f		0	3 8	1		Purcell, I. f		1	0	0	ß
Connor, 1 b		0		1		Manning. r. f.	9	1	2	0	I.
Ward, P		0	0	A	2	Mcdell'd, a.s.	v		3	0	P
Glitespie, L. L.		6	34	0 35	0	Harbr'dge, o.f.		1	5	6	F
Caskins, a. s	11	1	3	A	ĭ		û	i	4	38	
Pierce, c, f	1 0	0 1 0 1	1	0	0	Warner, 3 b		1	2	1	1
Ciapp, a		1	8	ï	0	Fastar, I b		1	7!	1	1
Hank'ns'n, 3b		0	0	3	0	Hagan, p	0	0	1	0	В
and the same of th	-			-	1	- marcons	-	-	-	-	-
Total	. 51	4	271	15	31	Total	4	7	-71	11	ы

Philadeiphia.

Runs carned—New-York, 1; Philadeiphia, 2. Frat base by errors—New-York, 10; Philadeiphia, 3. Struck out—New-York, 4; Philadeiphia, 3. Total left on bases—New-York, 4; Philadeiphia, 3. Troe base-hits—Farrar and Harbridge, Two base-hits—McClellaud, Total base-hits—New-York, 4; Philadeiphia, 7. Double plays—docuellaud, Furguson and Farrar, 2; Caskins, Troy and Connor, Wild pitches—Ward, 1; Hagan, 1. Passed ball—Gross, Umpire-Mr. Furlong, Time of game—Two neurs and fifteen minutes. Over 3,000 people assembled at Washington Park, rooklyn, yesterday, to winess the game between the igner giants and the Brooklyn team, which resulted an easy victory by the home nice. The game was as

Allegheny. | r | bh | po | a | e | | Swartw'd, r.f. 1 2 3 0 2 Greenw'd, r.f. 2 2 0 0 0 Taylor, 1 b... 0 1 5 0 0 senenck, 3 b 3 1 0 3 Mansell, 1 f. 2 1 0 0 santa, r.f. 0 1 0 0 Dickerson, as 0 1 2 3 senency, 2 1 1 3 1 3 Greener, 2 b. 0 0 3 4 3 Walker, c.f. 1 1 2 0 Battin 3 b 0 0 4 2 0 Senency, 2 b 0 1 3 1 3 Walker, c.f. 1 1 2 0 Neagle, c.f. 0 0 3 0 1 (seer. s. s. ... 0 0 4 1 Morran, c. 0 0 0 3 1 2 octooran, c. 3 1 6 1 Driscoll, p... 1 0 0 2 0 Kimber, p... 3 2 1 4

Total...... 4 6 24 11 11 Total...... 13 12 27 1. 6 SCORE BY INNINGS.

Runs earned—Allegheny, 0; Brooklyn. 4. First base better a diegheny, 3; Brooklyn. 8. Total left on bases—Allegheny, 4; Brooklyn. 6, Total base hits—Allegheny, 9; Brooklyn. 17; Strack out—Allegheny, 9; Brooklyn. 6; Brooklyn. 6; Umpire—Richard Pearce. Wild pitches—Driscoll. 1. Passed ball—Corcoran, I. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five misuates.

The Staten Island nine defeated the Lees, of this city, yesierday, on the grounds of the former, by a score of b to 3. The following was the score by louings:

Other games yesterday were as follows:
Al Boston-Boston, 10; Providence, 2.
At Derote-Detroit, 5, Chicago, 1.
At Checkand-Buffalo, 14; Cleveland, 11.
At Checkand-Checkantie, 8; Eclipse, 1.
At Reading-Active, 19; Quickstep, 7.

The Athletic and Metropolitan mues will play at the Polo Grounds to-day. A championship game will be played at Washington Park, Brooklyn, between the Brooklyn and Trentou niess.

AMERICAN YACHT CLUB ARRANGEMENTS,

At a meeting of the trustees of the American Yacht Club yesterday eight new members were elected A committee, consisting of F. R. Lawrence, Henry A. Taylor and W. B. Dowd, was appointed mittee was appointed to establish coaling stations at

such points as the committee should select. William P Ciyde, J. B. Houston and Washington E. Connor constitute this committee. The question of time allowances was not discussed. It is supposed that the chief reason for this neglect was that Rufus Hatch did not have sufficient leisure to explain his views on the burning question.

A GOOD DAY'S SPORT AT SARATOGA.

FREELAND, CAPIAS, NORA M. AND GUY THE

WINNERS. FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE SARATOGA, Aug. 8 .- This has been a delightful day for racing. The attendance at the Saratoga Association Park was one of the largest extra-day gatherings this senson. The first race was captured by the favorite, E. Corrigan's Freeland. In the second race Morris & Patton's Apollo was the favorite, but Burn ham & Kimbel's Capins won two straight heats and made his backers happy. The third race had two favorites, E. Corrigan's Modesty and Morris & Patton's Bens B., but those who backed B. C. Randail's Nora M. pocketed the money. P. A. Brady's Guy had the call for the hurdle race, and was first at the finish line.

First Race-Purse \$300, of which \$50 to the second horse ; entrance free ; horses not having won this year a race of the value of \$700, allowed 5 pounds; those not having won a race this year allowed 12 pounds; maidens allowed, if three years old, 16 pounds; if four years, 20 pounds; if five years or upward, 25 pounds; nine entries; three-quarters of a mile. Nine starters Colonel Sprague, 6, 110, Thayer; Little Emily, 4, 94, Smith; Richard Loud, 2, 76, Purcell; Vera, 3, 106, Blay lock; Harry Man, 3, 96, Farley; Callao, aged, 103, Sheridan; Freeland, 4, 115, Stovall; Billion, 3, 95, Grimes and Northland, 4, 113, Lestie. Pools-Freeland \$250, Colonel Sprague \$225. Richard L. \$130, Vera \$125, and the field \$165. Books -Freeland 2 to 1, Colonel Sprague 5 to 2, Vera 5 to 1, Richard Loud 6 to 1, Callao 7 to 1, Lattle Emily 30 to 1. Harry Mann, Billion and Northland 40 to 1. Callao led down the diagonal stretch. Richard Loud was the first to enter the main track at the half pole, and on the eastern turn was caught by Callao, who led him a triffe into the upstretch and held the lead at the last furlong pole. In the run home Freeland came forward swiftly, captured Callao and showed a head in front at the finish line, Callao second, two lengths better than Vera third, Colonel Sprague coming in fourth, Richard Load fifth Billion sixth, Northland seventh, Harry Mann eighth and Little Emily ninth and last. Time 1:16. Mutual on Freeland paid \$1710. Second Race—Purse \$500, of which \$100 to the second horse; cutrance free; winners, this year, of any race of

the value of \$2,000, or of two or more races of th value of \$1,500 each, to carry 5 pound; extra; horses not having won this year a race of the value of \$1,000 allowed 5 nounds: those not having won this year; race of the value of \$500 allowed 8 pounds; those no having won a race this year allowed 15 pounds; maiden allowed, if three years old, 18 pounds; if four years, 21 pounds; if five years or over, 25 pounds. Heats of one mile and a furlong. Six starters-Nettle, 4, 100, Smith Jim Nelson, 5, 112, Murphy; Apollo, 4, 115, Spellman Capias. 4, 110, McLaughlin; Ida B., 4, 100 Farley; and Imogene, 4, 94, Wethers Pools-Apolio \$250, Jim Nelson \$120, Capin Pools—Apolio \$250, Jim Nelson \$120, Capias \$100, and the field \$60. Books—Apolio even, Capias 5 to 2, Jim Nelson 3 to 1, Nettle 10 to 1, Ida B. and Imogene 25 to 1. Ida B. led off and showed a head past the stand (furlong). On the turn she was headed by Capias and they went around to toe back stretch on even terms. Capias took the lead at the half pole and held it to the close of the heat, winning by two lengths, Ida B. second, a head in front of Nettle, taird, Apolio coming in fourth, Imogene fifth, and Jim Nelson sixth and last. Time 1:59. The second heat—pools—Capias \$200 and field \$100. Books—Capias 3 to 5, Apolio 3 to 1, Jim Nelson 4 to 1,Nettle 10 to 1, Ida B. and Imogene 25 to 1. During the first five furlongs it was a cose and exciting struggle between Capias and Apolio. On the eastern tura Capias led, and coming up the main stretch Nettle did some good racing and at one time looked like a winner. But in the run home Capias, in a burst of speed, crossed the line, whening the heat and race—two lengths better than Nettle and at one time looked like a winner. But in the run home Capias, in a burst of speed, crossed the line, win-ling the heat and race—two lengths better than Nettle second, and eight lengths further away came Jim Nelsou burd, Imogene following tourth, Apollo fitth, and Ida B. dixth. Time 1.5642. Mutuals on Capias paid \$17.60

stord, Imogene following fourth, Apollo fitth, and Ida B. sixth. Thue 1.56%. Mutuals on Capius paid \$17.60 and \$7.

Third Race—Purse \$300, of which \$50 to the second horse; entrance free; for all ages; horses not having won a race this year allowed, if 2 years old, 5 pounds, if 3 years of 14 pounds, if 4 years old, 5 pounds, if 9 years of 14 pounds, if 4 years old 15 pounds, if 9 years of 16 pounds, if 9 years of 18 pounds, if 9 years or upward 25 pounds, if we entries; five furiongs. Five starters—Fairriew, 3, 108, McLaughin; Nora 4, 3, 92. Wetners; Nettle W., 2, 82, Farley; Modesty (tate Golden Rod., 2, 86, 100s; and neus B., 3, 106, Blaybock. Pools—M. sp \$210, Roma B., \$200, Fairview \$190, and the fletu \$50. Hooks—Rena B. 6 to 5, Fairview 8 to 5, Modesty 3 to 1, Nora M 10 to 1, and Neitle W. 12 to 1. Fairview took the lead at the start, and held it round past the third quarter post, after which he was passed by both Rena B. and Nora M, who disputed the race up the streets. They crossed the line aimost tosciner, and the streets.

past the third quarter post after which he was passed by both Rena B. and Nora M., who disputed the race up the streech. They crossed the line almost forether, and some thought that Rena B. had the advantage by a head, but the judges declared Nora M. first and Rena B. second. Three tengths behind them came Fairview third. Medesty next, and Nettile W. last. Time 1:03. Minuals on Nora M. paid \$101.90.

Fourth Race.—Handleap hurdle race, purss \$400, of which \$100 to the second horse; entrance free; four entiries; one mile and a quarter, over six hurdles. Four starters.—Guy (aged, 152, steffich). Miss Mouliey; and Bull Bird (6, 126, M. Meaney). Pools—Luty \$350, Rienzl \$200, Miss Mouliey \$60, and Bill Bird \$135, Books—Guy \$105, Rienzl \$10, H. Miss Mouliey bed over the first and last hurdle and won by two lengths, Miss Monley led over the first our hurdles, after which she was passed by Guy, who was in the advance over the first and last hurdle and won by two lengths, Miss Monley spad \$800.

The following are to morrow's starters and betting; First Race.—Farse \$500; one tails. Accorder, 104 lbs, \$100; Owen Bowling, 107 lbs, \$90; Pearl Jennings, 115 time \$75; Books [10, 10].

First Race—Purse \$000; one thile. A seconder, 104 lbs, \$100; Owen Howling, 107 lbs, \$90; Pearl Jennings, 113 lbs, \$75; Bonnie Lizzie, 101 lbs, \$55; Harriet, 94 lbs, \$25; Hifford, 107 lbs, \$13; Barnaum 107 lbs, \$17. Second Race—Virginia Stakes, 3lve furloags—Barton, 110 lbs, \$100; Graystone, 103 lbs, \$35; Old Liz, 100 lbs, \$40; Kine Kyrie, 103 lbs, \$35; Old Liz, 100 lbs, \$28; Westher, 107 lbs, \$26; Lloyd Daty, 104 lbs, \$26; Loftin, 107 lbs, \$25; Aaction, 103 lbs, and Adrian, 100 lbs, \$25; Sandoval, 105 lbs, \$22; Tarquin, 103 lbs, \$2. Third Race—Purse \$400; three-quarters of a mite—Freeland, 122 lbs, \$50; Glengarme, 108 lbs, \$27; Disturbance, 125 lbs, \$24; Dan K, 106 lbs, \$23; Belle Boy, 110 lbs, \$21; loa B, 94 lbs, \$7; Harry Mann, 103 lbs, \$5.

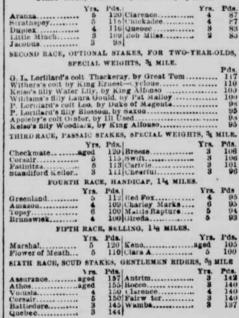
los, \$5.

Fourin Race—Trouble Stakes, about two and a quarter miles—Postguard, 168 lbs, \$100; Hitarity, 132 lbs. \$65; Disturbance, 153 lbs, \$110; Guy, 145 lbs, \$60; Annette, 133 lbs, \$40; Rienzi, 132 lbs. \$25,

RACING AT MONMOUTH.

Large fields of good quality again at Monmouth to-day, but the distances in most of the races will be short. There are seven races on the card, the last of which is a steeplechase over the short course. The e tries for this will be made public to-day. Those for the

six others are as follows: FIRST RACE, HANDICAP, ALL AGES, 70 MILE.



POLO PLAYING AT NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, Aug. 8 .- The polo games this afternoon were well attended, but only four gentlemen appeared in polo colors. Among the spectators were Mrs. T. J. Montgomery, Robert Garrett, Professor Farley, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kemeys, Mrs. P. Lorillard, Mrs. P. Lorillard, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Morgan, Mrs. Kent, Mrs. J. O. Low, Mrs. Turnure, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. How-land, M. S. Burrill, N. M. Beck with, Smith Clift, the Rev. R. Terry and wife, J. L. Breez and wife, Mr. and Mrs. C. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Ludy Maude ville, Mrs. J. P. Kernochan, Mrs. Waitney, Mrs. Ocirichs, Mrs. Howland, Martin Van Buren, C. C. Baldwin, and J. L. B. Mott and wife. The players were :- Reds, F. Gray Griswold, Pierre Lorillard, Jr.; blues, W. K. Thorne, Jr., Stanley Mortlmer. Eleven g am s were played, eight of which were won by the reds. The games were generally slow, but all of the players made good individual

A CANADIAN YACHT THE WINNER.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8 .- In the final race for the Fisher Cup, over a fourteen-mile course, to-day, the Canadian yacat Atalanta defeated the yacat Cora.

TROTTING AT ROCHESTER. BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 8. - The races at Rochester next week will include, on Wednesday, a cen-

test for a special purse of \$2,000 between Phalias and Trinket, and on Thursday one between Edwin Thorne, Fanny Witherspoon and St. Julian for \$5,000. On the latter day Jay Eye See will trot three heats to beat his record of 2:15¹4, for \$2,000.

ROWING ON THE PASSAIO.

THE FINAL HEATS IN THE REGATTA. LAING WINS THE SENIOR SINGLES-A VICTORY POR THE METROPOLITANS.

The prospect of good races in the final heats of the National Amateur Regatts, on the Passaic River, at Newark, yesterday attracted a largely increased attendance of spectators. The grand stand at the finish, which was capable of seating 7,000 people, was well filled, while the piers, barges, and every available spot ou rie shore were crowded. The races lost much of their interest, because some of the crews of National fame had lost or been disqualified in the trial heats, and were unable to participate. These crows, however, will be entered in the consolation regatta for losers which will be rowed to-day under the es of the Passaic associated clubs.

The first race, for pair-oared shells, was called at 2 p. m. There were four contestants—the Mutuals, of Albany—Charles E. Bulger, bow; W. S. Masely, stroke; the Ariels, of Newark-F. Freeman, bow; J. Weldon, stroke; the Union, of New-York City-Max B. Kaesehe, bow; William Lalor, stroke, and the Albany Rowing Club-J. Gorman, bow; R. T. Gorman, stroke. The Ariels got the lead at the start and Ariels got the lead at the start and held it to the half mile, when the Mutuals start and gradually forged ahead and the Unions dropped out. The Mutuals maintained their lead to the finish, crossing the line two lengths ahead of the Ariels, in 8:54, with the Albanys a bad third.

In the double-soull race the entries were W. E. O'Con-nell and John P. Buckley, of the Portland, Me., club, and C. Evright and W. O'Connor, of the Don Amateur Rowing Club, of Toronto, Canada. The race was a walk-over for the Portland crew in 8:16.

The final heat for jumor single sculls had three entries : Robert H. Bryan, Atalautze, New-York; J. K. Killion, Bradfords, of Cambridge, Mass.; and John Grayson, of the Excelsiors, of Paterson. Killion had beaten the record for senior singles in his trial heat the day previous and the final was universally conceded to him. As the start Killion took the lead and soon draw away from his opponents, who fouled each other near the Triton house and did not finish. Killion pulled easily to the judges'-stand, his time being 9:2019. Considerable interest was felt in the four-oared junior

shell race, the entries for which were the Mutuals of Albany-Robert Carson, bow, Louis Mitchell, Poter Sayier, Samuel Webster, stroke; the Aleyone, of Elizabeth N. J .- John W. Shreve, bow, John A. Barr, A. B. Haughwout, Charles D. Emley, stroke; the Institute of Newark-J. E. Murphy, bow, John Behan, J. Chamsberry, E. J. Kearny, stroke; and the Institute second crew—Owen P. Mahon, bow, M. J. McGeary, N. K. Harris, Owen Conion, stroke. The Alcyones caught the water first and took the lead, with the Mutuals a good second. At the end of the first mile the Mutuals were ahead, the Aleyone boat steering badly. Despite the bad steering, however, the Aleyones by hard pulling reached the fluish winners in 8:164, with the Mutuals second and the Institute crews distanced.

Joseph Laing, of Montreal, Can., Dennis J. Casey, John J. Murphy and David J. Murphy, of Boston, the winners in the trials for senior singles, started in the final heat at 4 o'clock. Laing won the match with comparative case in 8:44, with D. J. Murphy eccond in 8:54 and John J. Murphy third.

When the race for senior four-oared shells was called

and John J. Murphy third.

When the race for senior four-cared shells was called four crews were ranged at the start—the Creaceuts, of Philadel phia—C. H. Hallowell, bow.W.T. Wallace, M. W. Phillips, J. M. Andrews, stroke: the Eurekas, of Newark—H. M. Jury, bow. F. A. Saxton, George R. McCall, Fred Watts, stroke: the Wolvenhooks, of Greenbush. N. Y.—Robert I. Wilson, bow. James I. Mies, Frederick Mitch, Frank W. Tompkins, stroke; and the Bradfords, of Cambridge, Mass.—J. Mauler, bow, J. D. Ryan, J. Killion, M. Neilon, stroke. The crews started of at a spanking pace, with the Eurekas in the lead followed by the Crescents. The outgoing tide, which and favored the Junior fours, had become less swift, and although the seniors were better crows, they mads apparently no better progress. The first half-mile found the Eurekas with an increased lead over the Cregents, and the Wolvenhooks far in the rear. At the Triton house the Crescents partly closed on the leading crew and the two boats swept on to the fluish with little difference in their positions, the Eurekas creasing the Bradfords taird and the Wolvenhooks last.

For the eight-oared race four crews were entered, the favorite being the Aricle crew, of Newark. The contest-ands were the Arleis, Newark—H. P. Cashiou, bow; F. Bench, F. Mandeville, T. Kerr, C. Oakly, F. Freeman, J. Weldon, C. Townley, Stroke; G. von Fleet, coxtswain; the Unions, New-York—W. E. Cody, bow; E. H. Schile, B. A. Jackson, W. T. Banham, P. E. Nazlie, M. Wilson, F. Shanish, J. Pikhington, stroke; T. M. Melntyre, cox-wain; the Unions, New-York—W. E. Cody, bow; E. H. Schile, B. A. Jackson, W. T. Banham, P. E. Nazlie, M. Wilson, F. Shanish, J. Pikhington, stroke; T. M. Melntyre, cox-wain; the Unions, New-York—W. E. Cody, bow; E. H. Schile, B. A. Jackson, W. T. Banham, P. E. Nazlie, M. Wilson, F. Shanish, J. Pikhington, stroke; T. M. Melntyre, cox-wain; the Unions, New-York—W. E. Cody, bow; E. H. Schile, B. A. Jackson, W. T. Banham, P. E. Nazlie, M. Wilson, F. Shanish, J. Pikhington, stroke; T. M.

the Unions and Columbias, the fault of the former the Washington crew stopped rowing for a monach held up their hands to the referee. They then resther oars, but had lost headway. At the mit Metropolitans had increased their lead ove Ariels, who never changed their slow, as ing stroke, and made no attempt to at the Euceka house, a quarter of a mile from the fit was seen that both the Unions and Columbias closing up on the Ariels and the Unions soon p them and took second place. The finish was made the Metropolitans the winners two lengths alread Unions and the Eucekas third. The winners time Unions and the Eurekas third. The winners' time was

7:01.
Last evening Alderman James F. Connelly, on behalf of the Regatta Committee of the National Association, presented the prizes to the winners, in the City Hall. Mr. Garried thanked the Local Committee for its work, and the people of Newark for the interest they had and the people of Newark for the interest they had shown in the regatta. The Consolation Regatta will begin this afternoon at 2

OBITUARY.

NATHANIEL SMITH RICHARDSON.

The Rev. Dr. Nathaniel Smith Richardson Editor of The Church Guardian, of this city, died of apoplexy at his nome in Bridgeport, Coun., on Tuesday, in the seventy-third year of his age. Dr. Richardson was born in Middlebury, Coun., in 1810, and was graduated from Yale College in 1834. Four years afterward he was ordained as an Episcopal clergyman by Bishop Brownell. He was rector of the St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church at Bridgeport for several years. Early to life be turned his attention to the study of the leading ecclesiastical topics of the day and published a number of books upon tuem. Among the most impornumber of books upon taem. Among the most impor-tant of these were: "A Paster's Appeal," "Reasons, Why I am a Churoman," "A Churomau's Reasons," "Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion," and "Reasons why I am Not a Papist." In 1845 Dr. Rec-ardson founded The American Church Reuse and con-tinued to act as its Entor until 1870. He ticae withortes from that periodical and became the Editor of The Church Guardian, which position he held at the time of his death. During the latter part of his life as labored hard in opposition to the influences of ultra-Higa-Church rituatism. ritualism.
Dr. Richardson leaves a widow. The funeral will take place at St. Pani's Church, Bridgeport, to-day.

ELIZA GRACIE HALSEY.

Mrs. Eliza Gracie Halsey, widow of the late Rev. Charles Haisey, died Tuesday merning at Elizabeth, N. J. She was seventy-two years old. She was the daughter of Charles King, once president of Col bia College, and the granddaughter of Rufus King, a bia College, and the granddaughter of Rufus King, a one time Minister to England. When about fourteen years of age saw was Selected to deliver the welcome to General Lafayotte at Castle Garden on his visit to this country in 1824. Mrs. Halsey left two sons, one of them, Chartes, being a City Conneilman of Elizabeta, and the other, William, a liculemant in the United States Navy. Her three daughters are married, respectively, to Frederick Vincent, Colonel Suydam and Dr. Pinnes, all living in Elizabeth, and the function will take place to-day at Elizabeth, and the interment at Jamatos, L. L.

HUMPHREY BOWER.

Humphrey Bower, age sixty, who was for more than a score of years in the Police Department, died Tuesday night at his home, No. 2, 112 Madison ave. He first served on the patrol force, and then resigned to appointed a cierk at Police Headquarters. Its was a long time First Deputy-Clerk, but for several year previous to his death he held a minor position.

A GIRUS STORY OF A BRUTAL ASSAULT

Officer Hamill, of Elizabeth, N. J., informed Cantain Jenkins on Monday evening that two men in a buggy had stopped him in Broad-st, and stated that a negro had brutally assaulted a young white girl a negro had orditally assaulted and her mouth and brutally assaulted her. She described her assault as about eighteen yet assaulted her. She described he also should be supported by the described her assaulted her. She described her assaulted her. She described her assault as about eighteen yet as a short, a punit and that shortly after 5 o'clock, as she was binding outs in a corner of a field, a young negro came out from some trees and pulling out a revolver asked if she would buy it. She was frightened and did not answer. He then put his haad on her mouth and brutally assaulted her. She described her assaultant as about eighteen years of age, dressed in a long frock-coat of tided track with trousers of the same and a checked outon shirt. He was short, stout, a pure black, and had a small mustache. Sergeant Cotton examined her face, neck and hands, but found no traces of violence. He also searched the neighboring shantles where there were negro families, but found no one what answered to the description. Afterward he told Mr. Healey that he had better take his daughter to a dector and obtain a medical certificate of her injuries. age fourteen, the daughter of Martin Heatey, a small